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THE BULLETIN.

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ROSS & ROSSER,

Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY MARCH 26

BABIE BELL.

"If she had lived, I think she could have been
Ladies without and roses within."—(MARVELL.)

Have you not heard the poet tell
How came the dainty Babie Bell
Into this world of ours?

The gates of Heaven were left ajar:
With folded hands and dreamy eyes,
She saw this planet like a star,
Wandering out of Paradise,
And in the purple depths of even—
Its bridges running to and fro
O'er which the white-winged Angels go
Bearing the holy Dead to heaven—
She touched a bridge of flowers—those feet
So light, they did not bend the bells
Of the celestial arches!

They fell like dew upon the flowers,
And all the air grew strangely sweet!
And thus came dainty Babie Bell
Into this world of ours.

She came and brought delicious May;
The swallows built beneath the eaves;
Like sunlight in and out the leaves,
The robins went the live long day;
The lily sang its noiseless bell,
And o'er the porch the trembling vine
Scemed bursting with its veins of wine
How sweetly, softly, twilight fell
O, earth was full of singing birds,
And happy spring-time flowers,
When the dainty Babie Bell
Came to this world of ours!

O Babie, dainty Babie Bell—
How fair she grew from day to day
What woman nature filled her eyes,
What poetry within them lay!
Those deep and tender twilight eyes,
So full of meaning, pure and bright
As if she stood in the light
Of those open gates of Paradise!
And we loved Babie more and more;
O never in our hearts before—
We loved her lovely, lovely face,
We felt we had a link between
This real world and that unseen—
The land beyond the morn!
And for the love of those dear eyes,
For love of her whose God had earth,
(The mother's being ceased on earth
When Babie came from Paradise.)
For love of him who smote our lives,
And woke the chords of joy and pain,
We said Sweet Christ!—our hearts beat down
Like violets after rain.

And now the orchards, which in June
Were white and rosy in their bloom—
Filling the crystal veins of air
With gentle uncles of perfume—
Were rich in Autumn's mellow prime:
The leaves were gilded with honeyed wine,
The birds were sweet of summer time!
The ivory chestnut burst its shell;
The soft-checked peaches blushed and fell!
The grapes were purpling in the grange,
And time wrought just as rich a change
In little Babie Bell!

Her tiny form more perfect grew,
And in her features we could trace
In softened curves, her mother's face!
Her angel nature ripened too.
We thought her lovely when she came,
But she was lovelier, saintly now—
Around her pale angelic brow
We saw a slender ring of flame!

God's hand had taken away the seal
Which held her from the speech:
And if she said a few strange words,
Whose meaning lay beyond our reach,
She never was child to us;
We never held her being's key!
We could not teach her things:
She was Christ's soul in purity!

At last he came, the messenger,
The messenger from unseen lands:
And what did dainty Babie tell?
She only crossed her little hands,
She only looked more meek and fair!
We parted back her little hair;
We laid some buds upon her brow,
White buds, like scattered flakes of snow—
Death's birds are ringing in flowers!
And thus went dainty Babie Bell
Out of this world of ours!

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.—A special
dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Mem-
phis, 18th, says:

"Intelligence from the Yazoo Pass expedi-
tion, on Saturday, has been received. The
fleet consisted of the Chillicothe, DeKalb,
five small gunboats from the Missouri fleet
and eighteen transports. The Chillicothe
being in advance, discovered a rebel battery
of five heavy guns, at Greenwood, at the
confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yalla-
busha Rivers, and immediately commenced
an attack on the battery. The fight was
discontinued at dark. It was renewed the
next morning (Friday) by the Chillicothe,
and continued during the day. One of the
enemy's guns was dismounted. The Chillicothe
received sixty-four shots, one of which
entered a port-hole, killing three and
wounding fourteen.

"On Saturday morning only a few shots
were fired, owing to the scarcity of ammuni-
tion on the Chillicothe. Besides the Green-
wood battery, it is reported that the enemy
have strongly fortified Yazoo City and Man-
chester.

"The fleet at last accounts was three miles
miles above the junction of the Tallahatchie
and Yallahusha Rivers, two hundred miles
from Helena, and one hundred and fifty
miles from Yazoo City."

"The number of hogheads of leaf to-
bacco sold in warehouse in this city since
the beginning of the season, Nov. 18, 1862,
to date, was fourteen thousand six hundred
and forty-six hogheads.—(Lon. Jour.)

HARRY WATSON, OR OUR CLASS.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE PAST.

"We are growing old! how the thought will rise
When a glance is backward cast,
To some well remembered spot that lies
In the dimness of the past."

There was no one more universally be-
loved by his schoolmates, and admired by
the inhabitants of our country village than
Harry Watson. There was a becoming
modesty about his manners, a refinement
about his ways, a sensitivity in his disposition,
a benevolence in his heart, and a warmth of
affection in his bosom, which won for him
the esteem of the young and old. Seldom,
if ever, was Harry Watson seen arraigned
as a prisoner for a misdemeanor before the
desk of old George Clark, the village school-
master; and everywhere was he held up as a
worthy example for imitation by the parents
of his school-mates, and by old George
Clark, who with emphasis would often ex-
claim that Harry Watson would become a
great man yet. Yet no one was more
sprightly in the play or fond of amusement
than Harry.

Harry Watson was the only son of a poor
widow, who was compelled through neces-
sity to gain her livelihood by her needle.—
His father had died when he was yet but a
child, and had been one of the most influ-
ential as well as affluent men in the village.
At his death he left all his earthly pos-
sessions to his bereaved wife; but she enjoyed
her blessings only a short time; for some
avaricious and dishonest neighbors attempt-
ed to break the will of Charles Watson, and
after a long trial, they succeeded, and ches-
ted the helpless widow out of every dollar
of her property, and she became suddenly
poor. There were many hearts that empa-
thized with the unfortunate widow; for they
were conscious that by an unjust trial—by
bribery and deception—she had been wrong-
ed out of her rightful possessions.—
Although there came a change, an un-
expected change over the circumstances of
Mrs. Watson, yet in her misfortunes she
was still as much thought of, still as re-
spected as when she roled in her golden car
of prosperity, and plenty filled her hearth.—
For Mrs. Watson was an exemplary Chris-
tian, and her benevolence to the poor had
made her beloved and admired by all. Ex-
ercising that true, God-like piety which re-
veals itself distinctly in the outward walk
through a whole course of life, she did not
neglect to instill the true principles of
morality deeply within the young heart of her
son, and to teach him the sacred precepts of
religion, and thus to build within his bo-
som a foundation of virtue, which would
lead him safely through the labyrinth of
temptation, and throw around him a mantle
of morality which would protect him in af-
ter years from the fascination of vice.

We have remarked that Harry was hand-
some—and so, indeed he was. His light
blue eyes, his nut-brown hair, which curled
beautifully over his snow-white expansive
forehead, the beautiful glow upon his
cheeks, which gave him a very fascinating
though feminine appearance. And this was
Harry Watson. It was not much to be
wondered at, then, that he was a favorite
with all the girls of the village, and a par-
ticular belle of Greenville town. Clara was a sweet
and lovely creature, and many were the
young hearts who sought to win her smiles,
to steal a kiss from her rose bud lips, to be
her mate in the play, or her guardian when
she strolled through the forests or over the
green hills; but Harry Watson, was always
the successful aspirant.

Clara Gray was the only daughter of the
wealthy farmer Gray, whose house stood a
little back from the village, on the banks
of a rippling stream. None were greater
friends than Squire Watson and Farmer
Gray; and since his decease, and the change
of circumstances of the Watsons, it never-
theless did not lessen the friendship which
had ever existed between the two families.

Time flew rapidly away, Harry Watson
grew with his years. None could excel him
in drawing and painting, and his beautiful
specimens always gained for him the high-
est mark of favor at our yearly exhibitions.
Harry was a poet, too; and as he grew older,
his propensities for painting and poetry be-
came more visibly developed. No youth
would please him more than to stroll
along the banks of the little stream
that coursed its way around the village, and
sketch the scene before him, and then to
compose something in verse to his Clara.—
But we must hurry on with our sketch,
throw away the intervening years of Harry's
school boy days up to the hour when he
was about to bid farewell to his friends and
school-mates, and take a journey far away
to try his fortune in the busy world.

It was a bright spring morning when in
front of the habitation of widow Watson
an anxious group had gathered. Harry was
about leaving the paternal roof where he
had been nurtured, to go he knew not
whither—was about to bid adieu to all that
he held dear—about to shake for the last
time the hands of many a loved comrade,
never again, perhaps, to look upon them,
certainly never more to mingle with them
in the play, or tread the pathway to the old
school-house. There were tears in many
eyes, there were sighs heaved from many a
bosom, and hearts that were sorrowful and
sad.

God bless you, my boy! Mind the ad-
vice that I have always given you—be
honest, faithful to every duty, and you will
grow up to manhood respected and honored.
And then that dear old mother of Harry's
lifted her trembling hand above his droop-
ing head, and with a faltering voice breath-
ed a silent blessing on her boy.

"Good bye, Harry" came from many a sad-
dened heart; and as I reached forth to grasp
his hand and utter those sorrowful words,
oh! I shall never forget how warmly he
pressed it—how it trembled in my hold, and
with tears in his eyes how softly he breath-
ed into my ears words which I never have
forgot.—Take care of Clara, Dave, protect
her well, for into your hands I consign her
until I return, and—Dave, if I should
never come back, and he wept as he spoke,

you marry her. Do not, oh! do not let such
a lovely flower wither away and die!

And then he bent his way toward a group
of girls standing on the green lawn a little
distant from us. I need not tell that Clara
was there—of the vows that were made—of
the parting kiss—of the rose-bud that was
espied on Harry's bosom as he mounted the
coach. Mute and silent we stood watching
that old coach as it rattled with its heavy
wheels over the road until it mounted the
hill-top in the distance, and then we could
discern a white handkerchief waving for a
moment in the hands of Harry—and it and
the loved one it held was lost to our vision.

Harry Watson found his way to New
York, where he procured a situation as a
cabin-boy on board of a packet bound to
Liverpool. His upright deportment, his
polite manners, and his intelligence won
for him the warm esteem of the captain,
and made him many friends of those who
were passengers on board. Among these
was a celebrated American Artist, who
was on his way to Italy to study under
some of the polished professors of that land
of refinement and art. He discovered in
Harry the strength, of his mind, the propen-
sities which characterized him—and was
surprised at the specimens of paintings
which Harry showed him—a few of which
he had brought with him.

Six months had passed away, and then
we find Harry Watson in the laboratory of
an American Artist in the beautiful city of
Naples—himself already a promising aspi-
rant of the art. The friends of Harry had
not heard of him since he left, and many
were predictions as to his fate. Years sped
and still our comrade did not return. One
by one his youthful companions were leav-
ing their homesteads, and at last it came my
turn. I bid farewell to my relatives, kissed
the brows of the village girls, shook the
last remnant of the relics of that old group
of seven, and was myself a wanderer in the
world—an aspirant after honor and station.

Five long years had passed into eternity,
and I had wandered far over the world,
had grown to manhood—but still in my dis-
tant home I had heard nothing from my
old school-mate.

It was a bright May morning as when
Harry Watson left his native place, that the
same old village coach came rattling up the
road. It stopped in front of the residence
of widow Watson and a gay-dressed gen-
tleman, perhaps some two-and-twenty
years old, descended from it. His heavy
moustache gave him a foreign appearance;
yet he was remarkably handsome. He
knocked at the humble door, and an old
man of years and wrinkles opened and bade
him enter.

I believe you do not recollect me sir.
The old man gazed for a moment upon
the stranger—it was but for a moment
he tottered towards him, grasped him warm-
ly by the hand, and said:—

Why, Harry Watson, is it you? How
glad I am to see you. We thought you
were dead—we had heard nothing from
you since you bid adieu to old Greenville
town.

That is strange, for I have written home
and supposed you had all departed; for I
never received an answer.

That is strange, muttered old George
Clark, the village school master for he in-
deed it was, and the mysterious stranger
was none other than Harry Watson him-
self.

But my mother, where is she? anxiously
inquiring Harry.

The old man's head fell upon his breast
—a tear fell from his eye, and he spoke
not.

Speak my dear old friend, where is my
mother!

I fear to tell you, faltered the old man.
Prepare yourself; my noble boy, for the
worst. And then pointing with his long
bony fingers through the open casement he
whispered into Harry's ear—

She lies in yon grave-yard!

Dead!

She is no more, Harry.

And Harry wept—wept that his long
anticipations—the happy moment when he
should meet his dear old mother again; had
all vanished.

But Clara—what of her.

A smile played around the old man's
countenance.

She lives—and lives for Harry Watson!
Thank God! that my Clara is yet alive.

Happy was the meeting of Harry and his
loved Clara, and in his joy he almost forgot
the grief the loss of his mother had occa-
sioned. Soon it was sounded through the
village that Harry had returned, and many
were the smiles and greetings of his old
friends.

But what a change had come over the
scene of other days! His associates had
all, like himself bid adieu to the haunts of
their young ambition and were widely
scattered over the world. Old George
Clark was no longer the village school mas-
ter—another had come to fill his place; and
the scenes of boyhood had vanished—Time
had stamped a visible mutability upon the
countenances of his friends—had whitened
the locks of old George—had slain his
mother—had faded the last traces of child-
hood from the brows of his youthful com-
panions—and had made his Clara a bloom-
ing maid of eighteen—a woman!

Amidst it all he half forgot his disap-
pointments, and was very happy—happy
once more to tread upon the soil that gave
him birth—happy to view the faded honors
where he had passed the most blissful hours
of his life—happy once more to breathe the
tales of love into the ears of his Clara.

I shall never forget with what rapture I
received the first letter from Harry after his
return, followed in a few weeks by another
with an enclosed note containing an invita-
tion to attend his wedding; for he and Clara
were about to become one.

It was a lovely summer evening in the
latter part of June, that I stood for the first
time since I left, in my native village.—
More than wistful animation seemed to be
visible through the village—for I heard
music from lutes, and songs from fair ones
coming from gay dressed groups, wedding
their way toward the mansion of Farmer

Gray. Harry and Clara were to be noited
in the sacred bonds of matrimony that very
evening.

There was a happy group assembled at
old Farmer Gray's when I arrived, and a
glorious welcome did I receive from my old
friends gathered there.

I see you have taken good care of Clara,
Dave said Harry.

Yes, Harry, and now I am happy to be
enabled to witness a union that will make
a son of hills for you both, and life's dark
path with beams of happiness, and make
fragrant its thorny labyrinths with blush-
ing roses.

Roses, did you say? Do you remember
that rose-bud Clara gave me when I left the
village.

Yes, but what of it!

I have preserved it as a sweet memento
of her, and here it yet; and then Harry
drew forth from the leaves of an old port-
folio the very identical rose-bud.

And here—I have its image too.

And sure enough, Harry had it beauti-
fully painted and portrayed—the very im-
age of the rose-bud, looking for all the
world like it; did you the morning when we
parted.

Harry and Clara were united. Years have
sped away since then—Old farmer Gray is
dead—and Harry and Clara reside upon the
farm, which, together with all his property,
was bestowed upon him at his decease.

Old George Clark, too is dead. The old
village school-house is deserted, and a new
one has been erected at a small distance
from the old site, in its stead.

Harry Watson is the father of several
interesting children, and Clara is yet hap-
py as ever, as happy, as pure and unsullied
love can make her. Harry is pursuing his
favorite avocation, and has already be-
come celebrated as an artist and a painter,
and bids fair to stand at the very head of
his profession; for who is there that has not
heard of Harry Watson, the celebrated
American Artist.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Leaf from History.—What Napoleon
Would not do in the Russian Cam-
paign of 1812.

In the midst of his embarrassments in the
Russian campaign of 1812, when the great
Napoleon lost nearly his whole army, it
was proposed to him to emancipate the
Russian serfs. There were forty or fifty
millions of them, and they were white men.
The Russians feared their slaves, and adopt-
ed every means in their power to prevent
insurrections among them. HAZLITT, in his
life of NAPOLEON, says:

"Osa great fear of the Russians was, that
their slaves would rise up and throw off
their bondage; and it was, therefore, an ob-
ject to prevent their having any communi-
cation with the French. They made use of
the most improbable and disgusting fables
to excite their terror and hatred, and of their
ignorance and degradation. It was their
dread that the doctrines of the revolution
might loosen their grasp on the wretched
serfs, who composed the population of the
country, that first made them send their
barbarous hordes against the French terri-
tory, the consequences of which now come
back to themselves, to their infinite horror
and surprise, in the shape of an invasion
which might produce the same effect."

Says another writer:

"The slaves were very favorable to the
French, for they expected to gain their li-
berty by their assistance. The bourgeoisie, or
slaves, who had been enfranchised, and who
inhabited the little towns, were well dis-
posed to head an insurrection against the
noblesse. This was the reason why the Rus-
sians resolved to set fire to all the towns on
the route of the army—an immense loss, in-
dependent of that of Moscow."—History of
the Captivity of Napoleon, by Monthon, vol.
iii, p. 202.

ABBOTT, an American author, in his life of
NAPOLEON, speaking of the rising of the Rus-
sian slaves, says:

"There were here and there among them
leading minds, who roused and guided their
ambition. They made repeated offers to
come to the assistance of Napoleon in coun-
less numbers, if he would guarantee their
emancipation and restoration to the rights
of manhood. Napoleon replied coldly to
these proffers of services. He argued that
such a course could only lead to a servile
war, which must inevitably defer the pros-
pect of peace with the Russian Government,
and which would deluge the whole country
in blood. 'The serfs,' said he, 'are unfit to
be trusted with the liberty they desire. If
I encourage the subjects of the Czar to rise
against him, I can not hope that he will ever
again become my friend.'"

Sir ROBERT WILSON, an English historian,
says:

"There is no doubt that a civil war could
have been fomented in Russia; and it was
Bonaparte who rejected the offers of insur-
rection which were made to him during the
time he was in Moscow."

NAPOLEON, after his return, said to the
Senate of France:

"By proclaiming the emancipation of the
slaves, I could have armed the greater por-
tion of the Russian population against her-
self. In several villages the enfranchise-
ment was demanded of me. But the war I
made on Russia political; and, besides, the
brutality of this numerous class of Russian
people is such, that this measure would de-
viate many families to the most horrid bar-
barities. This latter consideration was
sufficient to induce me to refuse to employ
the means offered against my enemies."

Mr. ABBOTT further says:

"He would not arm a barbarian, and, con-
sequently, merciless, peasantry against their
masters. He chose rather to endure the hu-
miliation and the disasters of the retreat
from Moscow."

The Charleston papers say that both
the Lefebvre and Queen of the West are in
good condition.

Letter from Ex-President Pierce to the Late Senator Pearce.

The following letter from Ex-President
Pierce to the late Senator Pearce, of New
Hampshire, in regard to arbitrary arrests,
has never before been published. The posi-
tion assumed by Ex-President Pierce is
manly and decided, and leaves no ground
for doubt:

Concord, N. H., January 15, 1863.

MR. DEAR SIR: I read with unusual in-
terest and satisfaction the debate which oc-
curred in the Senate on the 16th ult., upon
the resolution of Mr. Trumbull, and desire
to express my thanks for the sentiments and
thoughts which the occasion elicited from
you. My convictions and sympathies are
with you thoroughly when you say, "I do
not believe that it (imprisonment upon
letters de cachet) promotes the purposes of
those who desire to see this Union brought
together again—an object, of all others, to
me the most desirable, if it be possible."

In my estimation, the mover of the in-
quiry deserves the gratitude of freemen
everywhere, and only utters truth with
force when he declares that "the power
without charge, without examination, with-
out opportunity of reply, at the click of the
telegraph, to arrest a man in a peaceable
portion of the country and imprison him," is
"of the essence of despotism." And yet the
public mind thus far would seem to have
been scarcely more roused by current events
of this character than it was, years ago, when
we received accounts of similar incursions,
ordered by the father of the now deposed
king of the Two Sicilies. How in-
credible it will appear hereafter, when his-
tory shall be written up, that at this period
of the Republic the constitutional safe-
guards of personal liberty could have been
so easily and with so little apparent concern
swept away.

The Secretary of State, on the 20th ult.,
four days after the debate in which you par-
ticipated, addressed an official note to me,
which seems to illustrate in a striking man-
ner, the slight grounds, or rather the ground-
less suspicions, upon which in these times
citizens are liable to suffer in reputation, if
not in loss of liberty. I replied without de-
lay, and so far as I am personally affected,
may, I trust, well leave the matter in quiet-
ness upon the files of the department. It is
my belief, however, that the recent measure
has been fraught with more mischief than
the issuing of letters de cachet, and conse-
quent arrests and imprisonments, in violation
of the provisions of the Constitution; and
that the earlier the system is effectually
checked, the better it will be for the Govern-
ment and the country, as well as for the sub-
jects of oppression. The evidence is abun-
dant to show that the plea of necessity, ex-
cept in the presence or immediate neighbor-
hood of hostile armies, where the adminis-
tration of law under the usual forms may
be inevitably suspended, is not graciously
accepted by the mass of the people. Union
without security for personal liberty is not
the Union which they have cherished and
to the restoration of which they look with
earnest desire and hope.

Nothing, perhaps, could express more
clearly their views on this point than the
language of the great modern historian, who
died at a comparatively recent period, leav-
ing his work incomplete. In tracing the
successive steps in the progress of British
liberty, Mr. Macaulay says: "We have been
taught, by long experience, that we can not
without danger suffer any breach of the Con-
stitution to pass unnoticed." "As we can
not, without the risk of evils from which
imaginations recoil, employ physical force
as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently
our wisdom to keep all constitutional checks
on misgovernment in the highest state of
efficiency—to watch with jealousy the first
beginnings of encroachment, and never to
suffer irregularities, even when harmless in
themselves, to pass unchallenged, lest they
acquire the force of precedents." Who in
our land will affirm that any other doctrine
is worthy of those who hold their rights
under a solemn, written charter? It is
cheering to know that inquiry has been
moved in the right quarter, and that able
and fearless men are stirred by a sense of
what is due to our fellow-citizens, who have
been imprisoned without assignment of cause
and discharged without explanation; and
yet more, such as are still in confinement
and precluded by guards and prison bolts
from the privilege of the "great writ of lib-
erty," and thus of confronting before a com-
petent judicial tribunal, suggestion of crime,
which the act of imprisonment itself implies.

On this latter class, I believe, from my
knowledge of the man, are not a few worthy
sons of Maryland, who love the Union as
you do, and who have striven, not to destroy,
but to preserve it. If free from any taint
of crime, as I take them to be, they will derive
unfailing capacity for endurance from the
consciousness that they have never nourished
their manly strength to strike stout blows
at the foundations which their fathers laid
—that they have never participated in line
of action, or in startling utterances, calcu-
lated to encourage aggression upon the rights
and institutions of sovereign States—to
foster sectional distrust and animosity, or to
inaugurate conflict between different parts
of the Confederation, and thus to weaken unity
of feeling, interest and purpose. If, on the
other hand, they are guilty, the law will
inflict adequate punishment, whatever that
may be, as it should do. But how
long is such endurance, without a hearing to be
their allotment?

I am, very truly, your friend,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, United States
Senator, Washington, D. C.

EXCHANGE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.—Col.
Ludlow has just returned to Fortress Monroe,
from City Point, having completed the ar-
rangements for the exchange of all political
prisoners. Those in Richmond are released
to day, and those in Sanlebury next week.

STEALING.—Persons in a position to know,
say at least \$25,000,000 have been stolen in
the Quartermaster's Department within the
last few months.

The Horrors of Fort Lafayette—An Terrible Cruelty.

An extract from a late speech of Dr. Ed-
son B. Olds in the Legislature of Ohio, giv-
ing an account of his experience at Lafay-
ette:

THE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 26

THE WAR NEWS.

The telegraphic dispatches we copy elsewhere embody the substance of the news of the past week, except of minor operations some of which we note below. The fight at Mt. Sterling on last Sunday resulted in the surrender of 200 Federals to the Rebel force under Col. Cluke, who is said to have destroyed all the wagons and government property he could not carry off. The houses burned were those from whence the Federals fired on the Rebels. Cluke paroled the privates and retired toward Owensville, apprehending Federal reinforcements from Winchester, carrying with him or sending off elsewhere, the Federal officers captured. It is since rumored that the Federal reinforcements pursued Cluke and that a skirmish took place on the road to Owensville, but still later accounts report that some 2500 rebel cavalry had arrived and repossessed Mt. Sterling, having a very heavy force in the rear coming in to their support. We hear, also, that many citizens of Mt. Sterling and neighborhood, left home and went to Paris and other points—that it was apprehended Paris would be attacked by an overpowering force and the Federal troops there retired to Lexington—and the town put under martial law. We suspect there is much exaggeration in all these reports. In the fight at Mt. Sterling two young men of Mason county were unfortunate, Simon Curtis killed, and William Weedon received a flesh wound in his leg.

A rumor reached here yesterday that a rebel force had captured the town of Danville, but we learned no particulars. Gen. Sumner on his way to superintend the West, sickened and died in New York state. Burnside has been assigned to command in this Department, in place of Wright, and has reached Cincinnati.

It is asserted in some papers, but we think with little probability, that Lee's army are retreating from the Rappahannock towards Richmond.

Reports have been of field operations between Rosecrans' forces and the rebels, (but they lack confirmation) in which the former was forced to retire towards Kentucky, exposing Nashville to capture by the latter. We suspect this, as well as the reported defeat of Jno. Morgan to be an exaggeration. But we give the current news for what it may be worth, referring for other matters not noticed here to the dispatches we print in other columns.

Highly Interesting Letter from Fernando Wood, of New York.
From the New York Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

Ex-Mayor, now Congressman Wood, is out with another peace manifesto:

At a meeting held at Stamford Connecticut, on Tuesday evening last, I said that propositions for an armistice or peace had been submitted to the President on the 12th of December last, which, had they been accepted, would have terminated this war by the first of April, upon a basis satisfactory to the people North and South. In referring to this statement, you ask:

Who made these propositions for an armistice or peace, the adoption of which Mr. Wood pretends to believe would have settled the matter by "All-fools' day"? Were they made by Davis and his followers? If so, how does Mr. Wood know any thing about them? Has he been in secret correspondence with the enemy? Or were they made by some of the anti-war men here? If so, who authorized them? And what are the terms of the propositions from which Mr. Wood hopes so much? If they are honorable to the nation—if they are such as patriotic Americans ought to favor—why not make them public at once? To which I say, in reply, that the statement referred to was made by me deliberately, with a full and personal knowledge of the facts, and that I am constrained from the publicity of them only by the request of one of the principal officers of the Government. When this interdiction shall be withdrawn, I will cheerfully gratify your curiosity.

Very respectfully, &c.
FERNANDO WOOD.

March 11, 1863
We hope Mr. Wood will publish the proposition, as well as the name of the principal officer of the Government.

The Amount of the Appropriations Made by the Last Congress.

The amount of the appropriations made by the last Congress were over twenty-two hundred million of dollars. A writer, who is well versed in arithmetic, makes the following calculation upon it:

By merely hearing or reading that amount we get but a faint idea of its vast magnitude. If this enormous sum lay before a man in silver dollars, and he could count one dollar every second of time for twelve hours every day, it would take him nearly one hundred and fifty years to count it. In silver it would require about one hundred and fifty thousand horses to draw it. In ten-dollar "green-backs," placed end to end, it would reach more than around this globe; in five dollar "green-backs" it would reach more than twice around; and in one-dollar "green-backs" it would reach eleven times around the world.

President Lincoln, when informed that Gen. Stoneman had been captured by the rebels at Fairfax, is reported to have said that he did not mind the loss of the "big fellow" as much as he did the loss of the "little fellow." "For," said he, "I can make a much better Brigadier in five minutes, but the horses cost a hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece."—Eagle.

Threatened Rupture of the Union Party in Kentucky.

The Louisville Democrat, an able organ of the Union party in Kentucky, is dissatisfied with the action of the late State Convention in Louisville. It dryly and tartly says: "Our readers have the proceedings of the Convention before them, and can form their own judgment. We have not room for our own opinion, except to say that we are of opinion, from all the indications, that this Union train is on the wrong track, and is not running toward the desired end. The present is a good station to get off at before a break down."

The editor of the Democrat, Col. Harney, is a member of the Kentucky Legislature, representing the County of Jefferson, and was talked of as a candidate for Governor. It is a very plain inference from his paragraph above, that he will not support the ticket nominated by his party; in other words, that irreconcilable differences have split his party and he will be the leader of one of its divisions. We have learned through another channel that he has declared at least that he will not support Bell for Governor. The indications of a spirited controversy between the Democrat and Journal, are very palpable. In the canvass for Governor in 1859, running as the Union candidate against Magoffin, Democrat, Bell, though he had been previously recognized as a gradual emancipationist, became professedly a strong pro-slavery man, and the greatest feature of his stump-speeches was his advocacy of a Congressional slave code. To this, Harney, a Douglas Democrat, was intensely opposed. Now, it seems, *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*—the times are changed, and we are changed with them. Bell seems to have returned to his first love, and is now in the ranks of those who, though they may disclaim approval of the Abolition policy of Lincoln's administration, nevertheless uphold and support him in carrying it out, by voting him men, money, arms and other means; while Harney seems to have become a pro-slavery advocate and strongly opposes Lincoln's policy. Both, however, favor the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion; and therefore any professed disapproval by either, of Lincoln's abolition policy, is logically inconsistent; for they know well it is only by war that Lincoln hopes to carry out his abolition policy. Well, we shall soon see what will come of this threatened split in the party. The discussions, we foresee will be lively, piquant, interesting and edifying. We shall perhaps deem it proper to keep our readers informed of the progress of the feud; but as it is none of our funeral, we do not expect to be one of the weeping mourners of the procession.

Great Exhibition of Tobacco for Premiums for 1863.

The Kentucky State Agricultural Society will give the following premiums on tobacco to be exhibited in the different warehouses in Louisville, on the 27th of May:

Best hhd manufacturing leaf	\$100
Second best hhd manufacturing leaf	50
Third best hhd manufacturing leaf	25
Best hhd shipping leaf	100
Second best hhd shipping leaf	50
Third best hhd shipping leaf	25
Best hhd cutting leaf	100
Second best hhd cutting leaf	50
Third best hhd cutting leaf	25
Best hhd cigar leaf	100
Second best hhd cigar leaf	50
Third best hhd cigar leaf	25
To the lady in whose name is entered the best hhd leaf tobacco (without regard to the classification), a coffee and tea set of plated silverware, valued at	125
To the owner of the best ten hds leaf tobacco a coffee set, plated silverware, valued at	150
To the owner of the 2d best ten hds leaf tobacco	75
To the owner of the 3d best ten hds leaf tobacco	40
To the owner of the best five hds leaf tobacco, a coffee set, silver plated ware, valued at	100
To the owner of the 2d best five hds leaf tobacco	60
To the owner of the 3d best five hds leaf tobacco	30
To the owner of the best three hds leaf tobacco	40
To the owner of the 2d best three hds leaf tobacco	25
To the owner of the 3d best three hds leaf tobacco	15
To the owner of the best prized hds leaf tobacco	25

E. L. BRADFORD, President.
JAMES S. WALLACE, Secretary.

Elect Lincoln.
Elect Lincoln, and we shall have a good time. Elect Lincoln, and there shall be plenty of work and high wages. Elect Lincoln, and the expenses of the government will be reduced. Elect Lincoln, and if the South secede we will send a few regiments of wide awakes down there and whip them in thirty days. Elect Lincoln, and there shall be plenty of money. Elect Lincoln, and we will have honesty and reform. Elect Lincoln, and we will bring the government back to the policy of our fathers. Lincoln was elected, and we have plenty of work such as wading in blood to the knees, digging graves for our young men, and taking care of the maimed, wounded, widows and orphans. The pay, however, is not so good, when soldiers are drafted and forced to work for \$13 per month in paper money which is worth only half its face. Lincoln was elected, the South seceded, and instead of sending down wide awakes, they draft in Pennsylvania and let the abolition wide awakes of Massachusetts go free. Lincoln is elected, and we have paper and rags for currency, and billions of debt. Lincoln is elected, and instead of economy and reform, we have bad stealing, and wholesale plunder, unheard of in any age of the world. Lincoln is elected, and we are coming to taxation, national bankruptcy, and unworkable ruin.—Carlisle Advertiser.

"CAPITAL."—The Poughkeepsie Press says: "The best capital for a young man is a capital young wife." It is, at least, a sort of capital that is generally "productive."—point always considered safe in making investments.

Union State Convention.

A large body of delegates from nearly every county in the State met at Louisville, on the 18th to nominate candidates for Governor and other general State officers.—Charles A. Marshall, of Mason, was chosen President of the Convention.

The full ticket comprises the following names:

For Governor—Joshua F. Bell, of Boyle.
For Lt. Governor—Richard T. Jacobs, of Oldham.

For Attorney General—John M. Harlan, of Franklin.
For Treasurer—James H. Garrard, of Franklin.

For Register of the Land Office—J. A. Dawson, of Hart.
For Auditor—Thomas S. Page, of Franklin.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rev. Daniel Stevenson, of Franklin.

The platform constructed for the party, is shown in the following

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.
Hon. Zach. Wheat, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented to the Convention the following resolutions, stating that while each and every resolution did not obtain the entire approval of each member of the Committee, yet they were the result of much deliberation, and the best that could be arrived at.

Hon. Curtis F. Burnam was requested to read them to the Convention, which he did as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention approve and endorse the principles involved in the joint resolutions upon Federal affairs, adopted by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, at its late session, and hereby re-affirm the same as follows:

"1. **Resolved,** That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side which can only be met by the sword; and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpations of power by the Executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot-box. Policy, as well as principle, requires that Kentucky shall await the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country; whilst we invoke the aid of all patriotic men to avert the evils that threaten our free institutions.

"2. **Resolved,** That this General Assembly declares, as before it has often times declared, that the State of Kentucky hath ever been, and is, loyal to the Government of the United States of America, and is determined to maintain that loyalty against both domestic and foreign foes.

"3. **Resolved,** That this General Assembly recognizes a manifest difference between any administration of the Government and the Government itself. The one is transitory, limited in duration only to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

"4. **Resolved,** That this General Assembly now, in the exercise of its right to differ in opinion with the National Executive, enters its solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated 1st of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate all slaves within certain States—holding the same to be unwarranted, unconstitutional, and void.

"5. **Resolved,** That this General Assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert constitutional and free government.

"6. **Resolved,** That this General Assembly declines to accept the President's proposition for Emancipation, as contained in his Proclamation of 19th May, 1862.

"7. **Resolved,** That this General Assembly deems it proper further to declare, that it, together with all the loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the Government and the Union, and would, in such event, cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace, and the procurement of such guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

"8. **Resolved,** That Kentucky will adhere to the Constitution and the Union as the best—it may be the last—hope of popular freedom; and for all wrongs which may have been committed, or evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful and irresistible agencies of the suffrages of a free people.

"9. **Resolved,** That this General Assembly hails with pleasure the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the non-slaveholding States in their late elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose on their part to co-operate with all other loyal citizens, to give security to the rights of every section, and maintain the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

"10. **Resolved,** That in the judgment of this General Assembly, a Convention should be called for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the National Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning of its founders; and to that end we re-affirm and adopt the resolution recommending a call for a Convention of the United States, approved January 25, 1861.

"11. **Resolved,** That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see to it that by all constitutional means this indispensable end shall be attained.

Resolved, That the present causeless and wicked rebellion should be crushed by the whole power of the Federal Government, and the national authority restored over all the revolted States; and we are in favor of devoting our whole resources if necessary, to the accomplishment of that object.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the intervention or mediation of any foreign powers in our present troubles, preferring to settle our own difficulties in our own way; and all propositions to that effect which may be made by any foreign State or nation ought to be respectfully but unequivocally declined by our Government.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky

have suffered every insult and injury at the hands of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and are stimulated by every motive of interest and honor to oppose and overthrow it. This Confederacy had sought, and now seeks, to break up this Union, forever dear and necessary to them; and when, by their oft-repeated decision, they refused to join in the work of treason, infamy, and ruin, it trampled down their State Constitution, and put up a weak and usurping Governor over them; and placed pretended Senators and Congressmen in its convulsed at Richmond, assuming to speak their voice; it invaded their States with armies, and sought to conquer and carry them away from a Union they revered to one they detested; it ravaged, by hands of marauders (not soldiers), their fields time and again, robbed them of their public revenue and private property, destroyed their public records, burned their towns and houses, carried away their non-combatant citizens into long and loathsome imprisonment, where many still languish, murdered many of them, sometimes in their own houses and in the presence of their families, and sometimes by cruel and infamous deaths, extending these atrocities even to women and children, thus setting at defiance all the laws of civilized warfare; and these efforts have continued and increased with the increasing aversion of the people of Kentucky towards all its wicked designs, and threaten to break with fresh force upon that State and people; that therefore the people of Kentucky can never cease their efforts for their own protection, the condign punishment of the authors of these wrongs, and the complete overthrow of the rebel Confederacy; and all citizens of Kentucky (if any there be) who refuse to support their State and fellow-citizens against such unpunished wrongs and cruelties, or profess to sympathize with such enemies, are false to their allegiance to friends, neighbors, State, and nation; that nevertheless, of one thing the people of the revolted and the loyal States and of the world may rest assured, Kentucky will submit to such a despotism when she has no power to resist it!

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal and State Governments to take timely and energetic steps for the defense of the soil of Kentucky against invasion, and her people from further plunder and ruin by rebel raids, and we earnestly invoke their attention to the subject, at the same time calling upon all the citizens of the State to second every effort in this behalf.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to our gallant soldiers in the field for the brave and devoted manner in which they have hitherto upheld the ancient renown of Kentucky, and bid them God speed in the noble work of defending the honor of our flag and preserving the constitution and Union, assuring them of our cordial support, united and unflinching support, and the praise of a grateful country; that we feel also the profoundest veneration for the memory of the brave Kentuckians who have fallen in the great struggle for the Union, and the deepest sympathy for their surviving relatives, whose just claims upon the country are hereby gratefully recognized.

The resolutions, as reported by the committee, were adopted enthusiastically by the Convention.

Mr. M. M. Benton, of the committee, made the following minority report, which was requested to be recorded upon the minutes of the Convention:

"I am compelled to dissent from the majority in reference to the first resolution reported, but, as to all the others, I most heartily concur."

The resolutions being adopted, on motion of Hon. John B. Huston, the Chairman was directed to appoint a State Executive Committee, to be located in the city of Louisville.

MR. STERLING ATTACKED BY THE REBELS.
—Information was received by telegraph in Cincinnati, on Sunday night, and confirmed by passengers who arrived in Covington yesterday morning, by railroad from Paris, that a considerable force of rebel cavalry, under the command of the notorious Cluke, attacked the town of Mt. Sterling on Saturday. The place was defended by about two hundred Federal soldiers.

They fought desperately for an hour or two, but were finally compelled to surrender to superior numbers. The rebels set fire to the Court-house, which was burned to the ground. The flames communicated to other buildings in the vicinity, and two blocks in the business portion of the town were consumed. Cluke threatened to march immediately on Paris, but he had not made his appearance in that vicinity up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.—Cin. Eq., 24th.

VERY STUPID.—Bink is always saying some very absurd things, we are sorry to say, for we have a great admiration of him on general principles, but then we cannot shut our eyes to his faults any more than we can deny that there are spots on the sun. He was in company with Miss Zephania Shoddy, a few evenings since, when the conversation turned upon a party where ladies were invited to appear in *demi toilette*. Bink inquired what the Latin expression meant, and was informed by Miss Zephania, that the words were French and signified *half dressed*. "Good God!" said Bink, "which end do they cut it off?"

Zephania pulled her dress up as high around her shoulders as circumstances would allow and turned away remarking that Bink was very stupid, and so he was.

Francis P. Blair, the Father of the Present Postmaster General, Upon the Freedom of the Press.

"UNDER NO POSSIBLE EMERGENCY, NOT EVEN IN INSURRECTION, OR AMID THE THROES OF CIVIL WAR, can this Government justify official interference with the freedom of speech or of the press any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and of the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of arbitrary power."—F. P. Blair, senior.

The above is an extract from a powerful editorial article, which appeared in the Washington Globe, when it was edited by Francis P. Blair, in the day of Jackson's Administration.

SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—Half a drachm of sal ammoniac in an ounce of camphor water; to be taken a teaspoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once. This is the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this most painful malady.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW.—By the terms of the Conscript Law, the President has until the 10th day of March, 1864, to commence putting it into operation. So we read the ninth section of the Law.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—The following General Order has been issued:
WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, March 17, 1863.
General Order No. 675.

It is hereby ordered: 1. That Colonel Jas. B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., be, and hereby is, detailed as Provost Marshal General of the United States, in pursuance of section 6th of the act approved March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes. He is accordingly authorized and required to perform the duties of Provost Marshal General, set forth in the said act, and such other duties as may properly pertain to his office. All communications relating to the business of the Provost Marshals and the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be addressed to him.

2. That all appointments which have heretofore been made of Provost Marshals are hereby revoked by order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adj't General.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A gentleman recently arrived from the neighborhood of Charleston, and says it is uncertain when an attack by our forces only of the Southern Atlantic ports may be expected. Preparations were being made for a heavy demonstration at a point which it may not be prudent to mention. The officers of the navy feel confident of success, but time is necessarily required to perfect all arrangements. The eighth census of the United States is rapidly approaching completion.

Admiral Porter, in a dispatch, says he has received information from Lieutenant Commander Watson Smith that on the 7th inst. the whole expedition arrived in the Tallahatchie, which gives us the control of the foot of Mississippi. The vessels all got through in fighting condition excepting the Petrel, which lost one wheel entirely.

This movement of the fleet evidently alarmed the rebels, as they are energetically preparing themselves against all contingencies.

There is much distress in Vicksburg. They have no meat, and are living almost exclusively on corn-meal.

Rumors of a Battle Near Murfreesboro.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—An unauthenticated report has just reached here that a portion of Stanley's forces encountered John Morgan's cavalry at McMinnville yesterday, and whipped them badly, driving them entirely away.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—Fourteen hundred Federals, commanded by the Colonel of the 105th Indiana, with two pieces of artillery, left Murfreesboro yesterday on a reconnaissance. Some miles out they encountered Wheeler and Morgan's cavalry, and took position to await an attack, meantime sending back for reinforcements. The fight was commenced by the rebels, who were repulsed. After endeavoring to rally, the men fled in confusion, losing fifty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded, and one hundred prisoners. Upon the arrival of reinforcements, the rebels were hotly pursued. It is rumored that one thousand prisoners have been captured.

Water in the New Canal Threatening Friend and Foe.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The Tribune's special from Lake Providence, of the 16th, says that "contrary to a belief expressed in a former dispatch, the authorities concluded to let in water at this point at sundown today; water now pouring in threatening friends and foes alike. The aperture is 20 feet wide, already visibly widening at the mouth; by morning the greater part of the town of Lake Providence will be submerged."

Difficulties in Navigating the Yazoo.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A letter from Rear Admiral Porter, dated March 14, has been received, in which he speaks of the difficulties of navigating the Yazoo Pass with safety to vessels of the expedition. The natural impediments are represented as similar to those heretofore reported. He says nothing as to any engagement with the enemy up to that date.

Rebels Near Somerset, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—The city has been filled with various rumors of rebels advancing all day. All that Headquarters is advised of is, that the rebels, in numbers ranging from 5,000 to 10,000, are in the vicinity of Somerset, and more are coming. In military circles it is estimated the number there is less than 2,000, notwithstanding these advices.

The report of a battle progressing near Murfreesboro, Saturday, was entirely false; skirmishing took place along the line, yesterday, with no important results.

General Burnside's Departure from Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—General Burnside and staff arrived here this afternoon, and were greeted by a large crowd at the depot. He departed immediately for the West.

Important Southern News.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The World states that on the 9th a small rebel force was captured six miles below Port Hudson, together with the signal book of the rebel army.

General Sherman commands at New Orleans in the absence of General Banks. A large number of emigrant negroes have been arrested in New Orleans.

A private dispatch received here states that Farragut passed Port Hudson batteries on the night of the 14th, with his fleet. Colonel Clarke, chief of General Banks' staff, was wounded on the 14th, but not seriously. No big fight has yet taken place. General Banks is in good spirits; within five miles of Port Hudson. The wounding of Colonel Clark makes it pretty evident that there had been some heavy skirmishing.

Farragut's Fleet Passed Port Hudson.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Commercial has the following special:

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Encouraging and glorious news has reached the Navy Department from Farragut's fleet on the Mississippi, creating the liveliest satisfaction at the White House and the Departments. The information received by Mr. Welles is, that Admiral Farragut has safely made the passage by Port Hudson in the frigate Hartford, his flag-ship, with his whole fleet, the Mississippi only excepted. The last named vessel got aground, and by the Admiral's order, was abandoned destroyed.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND
BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY
AND COUNTRY!

A T-M-Y OLD AND COMMISSION
A Stand embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX,
Old Stand on Wall Street.
Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousands of my own curing, still remaining for select use.
ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivalled flavor.
ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, lightly flavored and oily.
ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.
ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.
ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.
ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.
ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.
ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.
ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.
ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand, of the best quality.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.
ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ships cable always on hand.
ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.
ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.
ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.
ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.
ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.
ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties.
ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.
ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good and Produce for storage of all kinds received on consignment on the most moderate rates.
ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO!
SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,
MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IR

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite
Caldwell's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, - - MARCH 28

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

Rebel deserters report that seven thousand men are stationed at Mobile under General Bockner. Three steam gunboats, a cutter and a ram are in the harbor, and two or three of the forts have been iron-clad. Several new vessels are in course of construction and nearly completed, one of them a fifty-gun frigate. The channel has been blocked up by sunken vessels.

DEATH OF REBEL GENERALS—Monroe Parsons, a general in Bragg's army, died recently of wounds received in the battle of Hartsville. The rebel Generals McDonald and Wilmer, have also died of wounds received in that fight.

The steamer British Queen has arrived from Havana on the 14th, via Nassau; report that a rebel steamer arrived at Havana on the 14th from the coast of Florida, with 600 bales of cotton.

PROFITABLE LOYALTY.—It is asserted that one of the editors of the N. Y. Evening Post is making \$50,000 per annum as Navy Agent. His loyalty is profitable.

It is reported that when Gen. C. M. Clay sent to Gen. Halleck to ask him for a command, the latter replied tartly, "Your command? You are not fit to command anything, sir," and turned on his heel.

Editor of the Eagle:

Sir—You will oblige me by announcing to the people of Mason and Lewis counties, that I will address them on the subject of Kentucky's Interests, on the second Monday of April next, at 11 o'clock, in Maysville. Respectfully, &c.,
M. P. MARSHALL.

Col. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army, has been detailed as Provost Marshal General under the conscription act. All appointments of provost marshals heretofore made are revoked.

Gold.
The premium on Gold in the last week declined, dropping from 54 to 50 and rallying to 51½.

A dispatch states that the rebels attacked Newbern, North Carolina, on Friday last, and were defeated.

On Tuesday night, a major and a captain, with three or four privates, were captured by the rebels at Herndon's station, on the Alexandria and Loudoun railroad, 22 miles from Alexandria.

A press dispatch from the army of the Potomac states that the rebels are massed on the Federal right.

On Sunday last, about one o'clock, ten rebels under the notorious Mat. Carey, of Campbell county, passed through Germantown. About 5 o'clock a company of nine men under Sam Rice of Bracken, passed through the place in pursuit of them, the force was part of Reagan's Company of Home Guards, and two soldiers of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry, they passed out on the Washington pike, passing themselves as recruits for Marshall's army, by that means getting from the secession of Mason, valuable information as to the whereabouts of the rebels under Carey. The Union forces came up with them near Howell's Shop—Carey and his men surrendered without a struggle.—Eagle.

We understand that Simon Doyle, living in Lewis county, had his barn destroyed by fire on last Saturday night.

Hon. Thomas E. Bramlett, of Adair county, has been appointed United States District Attorney for Kentucky, to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of the lamented James Harlan.

It is stated in official circles that Mr. Chase considers that upon the basis of the present legislation the war may be continued for ten years.

Prices at Cincinnati.
No change in the last week, of material importance, except a dullness in Wheat, Breadstuffs and Provisions. The Cincinnati Gazette, says:

"In our general markets, flour was dull at \$5.80 to \$5.90 for superfine. There was no disposition to buy. Provisions dull. Mess pork is nominal at \$14 for new city, and prime tierce lard at 10c. A small lot of country sold at 9½c. A moderate inquiry for bulk meats, with sales of shoulders at 4½c loose. Groceries dull. Wheat dull, but not lower. Corn in active request, and holders are asking an advance of 1½c.—Oats firm at \$9.70c in bulk, and \$9.80c in sacks.

A REMEDY FOR SMALL-POX.—The German Reformer Messenger has received a letter from a friend in China, which says a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by surgeon of the English Army in China, in the way of an effective cure for small-pox. The mode of treatment is as follows: "When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English Army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect success.

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.
Are you sick, no matter what organ is affected, depend upon it the blood, which is the food and sustenance of every organ, is full of corruption! My Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier, break up the source of disease in the fluids of the body. They purge and purify the elements of the blood. Hence their quick and complete cures in dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions, fits, tumors, nervousness, kidney complaints, piles, low fevers, debility, rheumatism, headache, want of sexual vigor, etc., etc. These remedies are astonishing the whole medical world. See advertisement.

DIED.
In Mount Carmel, Ky., March 18th 1863, after a brief illness of twenty-four hours, LUCY GRACE, daughter of Dr. W. G. and Nannie J. Brown, in the fifth year of her age.

A hasty summons, a brief struggle at parting, and little Lucy slept. Bright as a morning in May, beaming with the glow of innocence and purity; radiant with health's warmest glow, death never chose a more shining mark. Terribly swift, terribly sure was the fatal shaft that laid her low. A few brief hours of suffering, a few throes of anguish, and the little brow grew smooth, the light faded from the tender eye of blue, one sigh at parting and all was still. Quietly, peacefully, as falls the tiny flake of snow; softly as creep the mellow rays of a setting sun, the freed spirit of the child passed from the Earth to Heaven—from the arms of dotting parents, to the bosom of her God.

The Spring time comes again; the little songsters warble a fresher and a sweeter lay; the buds upon the boughs are bursting into a thing of beauty, and earth is robing for its wonted feast of roses. But thou wilt come no more, little Lucy. In a far off, happier clime, where winters come not, where summers never end, thou art blooming—enduring and ever young, a thing of joy forever, eternal in the Heavens!

A.

At Germantown, Saturday morning, March 21st, 1863, MATTY, infant daughter of the Rev. J. N. and Aeneas Johnson.

At Germantown, Sunday morning, March 22nd, 1863, of the prevailing Typhoid Pneumonia, the Rev. JOHN N. JOHNSON, in the 37th year of his age.

Mr. Johnson was a very highly esteemed and useful minister of the Methodist Church.

He was a truly noble, Christian man—"an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile."

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Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Mar. 26, 1863.

Sugar New Orleans, 14 to 15c.
Molasses—New Orleans; Bbls. 68c; Half Bbls. 72c.
Coffee 35 to 40 with upward tendency.
Wheat—Red 1 15c; 20; White 1 25.
Floor—Selling at from \$3.00 to \$3.75.
Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 45c.
Crush Sugar, 15c.
Grap 15c.
Leaf 18c.
Bacon—Sides 1 5c; Hams 60c; Shoulders 50c.
Lard—8 1/2 to 9c per lb.
Hemp—\$100 per ton.
Tobacco—Selling at 10 1/2 to 15c lbs.
Mackerel—Bbls. No. 2, 12; Half bbls. 7, 50; Quarters 3 25.
Salt—50c. 1 bushel.
Iron—Bar Iron 3 1/2; Nail Iron 4 1/2; Horse Shoe 3 1/2.
Nails—\$5 00 for 10d.
Rice—9c. 1 lb.
Feathers—57 cents lb.

A. B. COCHRAN'S

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

No 32, west-side Market st.,

MAYSVILLE KY.

JUST received a large stock of Family and Assorted Groceries, such as:

Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Tea, Mackerel, Fish, Butter, Spices, Candles, Wil-

low and Wooden Ware, Brooms,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

Having bought all my Goods for cash, and my motto being "Quick Sales and Small Profits," I can assure all who may give me a call, the cheapest Groceries in the city.

The best quality of COAL OIL always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

N. B. Five year Old Bourbon on tap, and the best of all kinds of Liquors constantly on hand. Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863. A. B. C.

CHINA, GLASS

AND

QUEENSWARE!

HAVING purchased of S. C. FEARCE, his on-ly stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, we will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Pearce, Tolle & Holton.

We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment of:

French China Tea Sets, Casters,

SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WARE, VASES,

LOOKING GLASSES

and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants, and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.

G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,

Market Street, opposite Goddard House, Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863.

JOHN A. SEATON, J. F. BRODRICK

SEATON & BRODRICK

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

CORNER SECOND & COURT STS.

Maysville, Ky.

March 19, 1863.

SHINGLES.

500,000 SHINGLES TO ARRIVE,

For Sale by

JOHN H. RICHESON.

GARDEN SEEDS,

LANDRETH'S and other varieties, for sale by

JOHN H. RICHESON.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED!

A FINE STOCK—for sale by

JOHN H. RICHESON.

CUTTING BOXES!

A NEW SUPPLY—just received and for sale

By JOHN H. RICHESON.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,

KEPT constantly on hand and on tap,

For sale by

J. H. RICHESON.

GOLDEN SYRUP!

EXTRA GOLDEN—For sale by

J. H. RICHESON.

Onion Sets,

WHITE AND RED, at the

NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner Second & Court Streets, by

SEATON & BRODRICK.

Pure Coal Oil,

FOR SALE at the GREATLY REDUCED

PRICE, at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the

NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner Second and Court Streets, by

SEATON & BRODRICK.

NEW CROP!

LANDRETH'S

WARRANTED

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received by 'ADAMS EXPRESS'

direct from PHILADELPHIA, and for sale by

SEATON & BRODRICK.

AT THEIR

NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner Second & Court Streets.

N. B. We would call SPECIAL ATTENTION to the fact that we get our seeds direct from first hands. The Public can therefore rely upon getting good seeds by giving us a call.

S. & B.

LANDRETH'S RURAL REGISTER and ALMANAC for 1863, for gratuitous distribution. Call and get one. March 19, 1863.

Flasks and Wine Bottles.

QUART, PINT and HALF PINT FLASKS; BLACK WINES and RUBY BOTTLES; For Sale by the Dozen or Box, by SEATON & BRODRICK, Corner Second & Court Sts.

Window Glass.

A Large lot just received, comprising many LARGE and SMALL SIZES, For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, Corner Second & Court Sts.

Established under City Ordinance in 1857.

WHEELER TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

PHISTER & HOW, Prop'rs,

FOR THE INSPECTION AND SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO,

No. 14 West Front St.,

Bot. Main & Walnut Sts.,

Near Steamboat Landing, CINCINNATI, O.

TOBACCO SOLD at AUCTION OR PRIVATELY, as Owners may desire.

AUCTION SALES—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY.

STORAGE TO SHIPPERS THREE MONTHS FREE.

Attention given to selling Pork, Lard and Flour. Consignments solicited. [Feb 26-1m]

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantee to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

PHENIX

Insurance Company

OF

BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROMWELL, President.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000.

Fire and Inland Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settlement of losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent.

Office, Union Coal & Oil Company.

Jan 29, 1863—no 33.

J. K. SUMRALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.

OFFICE—West-side of Court Street.

Jan 15, 1863-1y.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of

C. F. DUFFEU & McCARTHEY, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts as soon as possible.

C. F. DUFFEU,

G. A. McCARTHEY.

Feb. 23

C. F. DUFFEU will carry on the business at the old stand as heretofore. He has now on hand a very large stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, a large part of which he is selling at old prices.—I sell exclusively for Cash.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED on the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN and warranted to perform.

JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange.

C. F. DUFFEU,

Bet. Burdass and Miner's Stores.

Maysville, March 5 1863.

TAKEN UP AS A STRAY, by John

A. Boon, Sr., living in Mason county Kentucky, about seven miles from the city of Maysville and about four miles from the mouth of Cabin Creek, one white Cow, with some red hairs, and ears red, about 10 years old, no other marks. Appraised at \$12.00 before me a Justice of the Peace for Mason county.

Given under my hand, this 2nd day of February 1863.

D. S. BRADLEY, J. P. M. C.

A true copy, March 5-4

S. SALOMON,

WATCHMAKER,

Market Street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Room in the Goddard House Building.

HAVING RENTED A ROOM in MAYSVILLE, will carry on the business of a Watchmaker. His work will be confined exclusively to making and repairing Watches. He does not propose to parade testimonials of skill nor experience in his business, but simply asks a trial of his workmanship to prove what he can do.

The patronage of the people of Maysville and surrounding country is respectfully solicited.

[March 12, 1863-1mo.]

NEW GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

Old Folks.
Bless the old people? What should we do without them? Does not a man feel better and stronger in the battle of life for having a grey-headed old father and another under the shelter of some brown-headed house far away? Does the millionaire's heart leap half so high, at the sight of the pines and oranges that daily decorate his table, as he does when the barrel of red-streaked apples come from the country home—apples from the old side-hill orchard, carefully picked out by a spectacled mother, and directed, in a shaking hand, by the kindly old man? Ah! those apples, have a home and child-hood! What an event it is to the dwellers in brown stone mansions and marble-fronted palaces, to have the old folks come up from country on a visit, with their old-fashioned ways, and antiquated sun-colored garments, and a host of all new inventions and dangerous novelties! We can but smile when they blow out the gas, and sit as far as possible from the furnace registers, for fear they should burst, and start every time the speaking tubes are used, and regard the water-pipes as fearful and wonderful things. Such things make them feel that their day and generation are over, even more than the white-headed little grand children; and the silver threads in the locks of the son or daughter, who was their "baby" once. Yet there is something beautiful in their simplicity—their utter ignorance of the marvels of city life. The dear old folks! as long as they are alive, there is always an untiring ear, for the tales of joy or trial, a ready excuse for our foibles—there is always some one to whom we are still "the children." It is only when the accustomed fire-side chair is empty, and the violas growing over the gentle eyes, that we feel the bitter pang of heart sickness that death has to give. When the old folks are gone we are alone, though a thousand friends sit round our hearthstone.

The Right to Speak.

It is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a "home-bred right," a freeman's privilege. It has even been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air or walking on the earth. Belonging to the private life as a right, it belongs to the public life as a duty, and it is the last duty which those whose representative I am shall find me to abandon. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its use, except when the right itself is questioned, I shall place myself on the extreme boundary of my right, and bid defiance to any arm that would move me from my ground.

The high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise, within this House and in all places; in time of peace and at all times. Living I shall assert it and should I leave up other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent and constitutional defense of them.—Daniel Webster.

How to Make an Asparagus Bed.

Now is the time to prepare to raise this most delicious and productive vegetable. Select a dry spot of good, rich, garden ground; and if it can have a southern exposure and be protected from north winds, so much the better. Lay off the bed five feet wide, and as long as desired; spade up the earth one spadeful deep, and throw it around the sides of the bed; then spade up another spadeful deep in the same bed, and cast off the earth, unless it also is good rich garden earth; fill up the bed then with the earth first thrown out, and with any other good rich garden soil, incorporated with well rotted manure of any kind, until the bed is raised about a foot above the adjacent level. Rake off the bed smooth on top, and lay it off into checks six inches square each way, and put down, at each check, a root, not over two years old; then cover the whole bed about four inches deep with good, rich, light, well rotted manure of any kind. It is better to prepare the materials, and have them convenient, before the bed is begun. The next fall or spring, add about six inches of rich earth as above. Let the plants grow two years before cutting, keeping the bed clean of all weeds.—Yeoman.

It is ascertained to be a practice among dishonest army paymasters, to conceal from the soldiers the dates when they are likely to be in funds, in order that a set of rascally brokers may be "run in" on them, to cash their orders, in advance, at a ruinous discount. This villany has been performed even when the paymaster has been in receipt of his funds from the department, and the soldiers have been thus cruelly plundered of large amounts, which would otherwise have gone to the relief of their families. The police of the army should ferret out this crime, and when the perpetrators are detected, they ought to be severely punished. The above is from the Dubuque Times. Yet, when its friends have stolen indiscriminately of friend and foe, come back, it alludes to them as "that eminent patriot," &c., and "that true loyalist." The only villany the Times denounces is that which it can not see.—Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.

FRAUDS.—There is no end to the frauds practiced upon the Government. Last year enough was brought to light to astound the world. Their insignificance, compared with subsequent operations, has committed them to oblivion.—Gov. Morgan's brother only made \$100,000 in two months for Government services; Gen. Butler's brother was nearly a year in making his few millions; but Hall, of Baltimore, agent for Col. Belger, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, have done the thing brown in one transaction. For the Banks' expedition, Hall chartered the Government 13 vessels, that cost the sum of \$65,238; at the rate of \$345,655 per annum, an annual profit of \$25,000,000. Hall's profit was millions, as the number of vessels chartered by him was two hundred and twenty-four. Probably these profits were shared by officers of Government.—Weekly Kansasville Aurora.

A READER REPORT.—An exchange relates a good anecdote of a chap who on board of a man-of-war. When the iron-clad was just going into action, the soldier was on his knees. An officer sneeringly asked him if he was afraid. "No, I was praying," was the response. "Well, what were you praying for?" continued the officer. "Praying that the enemy's bullets may be distributed the same as the prize money—principally among the officers." Was the quick and ready retort.

A Government that Rests Upon the Consent of the Governed.

A few months since the Gazette denounced as "treasonable" an article in the Enquirer, which set out with the proposition enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence; that "governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed." We believe it called for our suppression on that account. Our object in reviving this reminiscence is to invite the Gazette's attention to the following extract from the pen of the ablest Republican editor in the United States, Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune. In a late number of that paper—which the Gazette follows as its file leader—it says, in reply to Thurlow Weed: "If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace."

"I reiterated every word of this, as I have often reiterated it, with regard to the Pacific States and Territories. Let them present themselves at Washington next winter—next year—any time—saying: 'We have deliberately arrived at the conclusion that we can do better in a Confederacy of our own than by remaining in the Union,' and my response to them shall be, 'Wayward sisters, depart in peace!' For I am one of those old-fashioned persons who cherish principles despite their obvious inconvenience; and one of my principles is that so clearly enunciated by Jefferson in our immortal Declaration of Independence: Governments derive 'their just power from the consent of the governed.'"

We should like to know whether the Gazette considers that treasonable language, and whether it thinks the Administration ought to suppress the Tribune for uttering it? Can it find any Democratic paper that has come out more flat-footed for separation? The Gazette can find the above extract in the Tribune of the 13th or 14th of March.

What Does This Mean?—The Designs of France.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer (Republican) of the 17th inst., writes as follows:

"The French are just now building an immense fleet of steam transports, large, strong and powerful, each one capable of carrying a thousand men, with horses and artillery. Forty of these are completed, and there are to be enough to carry an army of 50,000, with all its stores and material. Now, the question is, what can be the destination of this large, costly and powerful fleet of transports? They are not for continental warfare. In Europe they can be of use in transporting troops only to Italy or to England. They mean invasion somewhere. By means of them a force of fifty thousand men could be landed any day in England or Ireland, and in ten or twelve days in the United States. It may be doubted if any country ever had so formidable a means for aggressive warfare. This is a matter worth the attention of the American Minister at the French Court."

THE INFAMOUS INDEMNITY OR NO HABEAS CORPUS ACT.—The New York Express in an article upon the late revolution at Washington and the making of the President a dictator, says:

"What aggravates this is, that the habeas corpus, or Indemnity Act, as it is called, was juggled through the Senate this morning at five A. M. Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, declaring it carried, when Democratic Senators were speaking upon it. The outrage is one of those revolutionary acts which, therefore, is not even an act as history now stands, at the hour we write this, for it is declared 'carried,' in the Senate, without being carried, and, therefore, it has not even the form of law."

Thus it is that a law is declared carried which has never passed.

The Revolution Complete.

The New York Express reviews the doings of the late Congress, and most truthfully says:

Congress has now enacted three acts, which utterly subvert the whole form and frame of this Government.

1st. In the delegation to the President at will to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in States not in rebellion, nor invaded.

2. The Suspension Act, which puts under his command, at will, to take anywhere, any man, and to put him under any command, out of the State he lives in.

3d. The Bank and Loan Bill, which gives him supreme command over millions and millions of money.

These acts are revolutionary, and all utterly subvert the whole form and frame of our Government. No man has any political rights or liberties under them, nor any security for anything. The REPUBLIC CEASES TO EXIST, AND IN ITS STEAD IS SUBSTITUTED A CENTRALIZED DESPOTISM, the head of which is in Washington.

What aggravates this, is, that the habeas corpus, or Indemnity Act, as it is called, was juggled through the Senate this morning, at 5 A. M., Mr. Pomeroy in the Chair, declaring it carried, when the Democratic members were speaking upon it. The outrage is one of those revolutionary acts, which ever follow such assumption of power. The act, therefore, is not even an act, as history now stands, at the hour we write this, for it is declared 'carried,' in the Senate, without being carried, and, therefore, it has not even the form of law."

HEAVY CONSERVATIVE GAINS ON THE PORTLAND VOTE.

The local town and county elections are not usually of much importance, but those which have taken place throughout this State within the last two weeks are really so remarkable as to invite special notice and comment. It seems that from all parts of the State comes the one story—the Democratic mayors, councilmen and supervisors are, with here and there an exception, elected by overwhelming majorities. Even Western New York, the hot-bed of extreme Republicanism in the Empire State, seems to have realized the error of its ways, and is almost as sound on the great issues of the day as New York city itself. From the evidence afforded by these local elections we feel justified in estimating that, were a State or general election to be held to-day, the Democrats could easily carry New York by one hundred thousand majority.—(New York World.)

The explanation of the cap of liberty is this: "After the death of Caesar, the conspirators, who had secured his death, marched out with a cap, as the ensign of liberty, on a spear—the cap without a head indicating that the tyrant had lost his power. From that fact, and for this reason, it has ever since been an emblem of liberty."

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!

BLUM & HECKINGER,

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

Consisting of a thorough assortment of

CASSIMERE SUITS,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS and VESTS,

and having bought our stock early in the season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices.

We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, &c., &c.,

Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD

consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the way have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. CIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BLUM & HECKINGER,

Nov. 6, 1862-ly. Maysville, Ky.

GODDARD HOUSE,

CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS.

Opposite Steamboat Landing,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public.

The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the traveling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house.

Stages leave daily for all points in the interior.

Feb. 12-6m Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

PLOW

IN THE WORLD, CALL ON

JACOBS & SON'S,

AT THE

Maysville Foundry!

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

[June 19, 1862-ly]

SOLOMAN KINSLER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Doniphan House.)

SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large

supply of Gold and Silver Watches, and jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

nov. 27-ly

Rags! Rags!

THE HIGHEST

CASH PRICE

PAID FOR RAGS.

At the Eagle Office, by

H. H. COX.

Feb 5.

NEW

WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS

OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH-JOBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every

department of STAPLE DRY GOODS. White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet

THE FINE, NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER,

This fine Steamer was built expressly

For the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.

MAGNOLIA,

J. H. PRATHER, Commander.

T. P. LAWRENCE, Clerk.

Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M.

Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.

Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER

Boston,

Captain Wm. McClure, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to R. McNEELY, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

REMOVAL!

GEO. BROWN, has removed to the Jewelry Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, repaired on the shortest notice and at liberal terms.

Maysville, July 31, 1862.

ROSS & COLVIN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTERS,

Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING AND PAPER HANGING, done in the latest and most approved style, and with dispatch.

Nov. 16th, 1862.

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street, between Front and Columbia.

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

Omibuses leave the Depot, on the arrival of every train,

to convey Passengers to this Hotel.

DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLEHER, Proprietors.

JOS. F. FERRIE,

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. FERRIE.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

FOR SALE!

PERSONS contemplating planting this

Spring, would do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have a very choice selection of Fruit Trees that I can recommend with confidence. My entire stock is the work of my own raising, and can guarantee its correctness.

THOMAS BIGGER.

At the Maysville Cemetery

Orders addressed to me at Maysville, will receive prompt attention.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.

We have arranged with Nat. Poyntz, for the sale of our stock of Seed Potatoes. They are selections made from the best varieties that now grow, are all white. Flashed and very productive, known as the Prince Albert, Cuzco, Copper Mine, Pink Eye Rusty, Coat, Garnet Chili, White Flashed Peach Blow.

Samples, as to size, of the above varieties will be on exhibition, at the Grain Store of E. B. Powell, where Nat. Poyntz can be found at all times. All orders to him by Mail, enclosing Cash, will be promptly attended to, and the delivery will commence on the first of March.

THOS. K. MOYVAINE,

JNO. B. POYNTZ,

Maysville, Ky., Feb. 24, 1863-2m

[Eagle copy 2 mos. and change Bulletin]

E. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

BULLETIN

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT!

SECOND STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mercantile Work.

BILLS OF LADING,

BILL HEAD,

CERTIFICATES,

DRAY TICKETS,

CIRCULARS,

BLANKS, DEEDS,

RECEIPTS,

REGISTERS,

SHOW CARDS!

AND

BILLS IN COLORS

CHECKS,

CARDS,

HEADINGS,

NOTES,

ENVELOPES,

CONTRACTS.

SHOW BILLS

FOR

Country Merchants

SHOW BILLS,

HAND BILLS,

INVITATIONS

BILLS OF FARE,

POSTERS,

LABELS, &c.,

SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES,

CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.

PAMPHLET WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES,

MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS

CONSTITUTIONS,

REPORTS,

BRIEFS, &c.

PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!

We have a very complete Printing Establish-

ment. Our facilities for doing

all kinds of Work,

Plain or Ornamental

Are first class. We have added to our Type

many of the Modern styles, and being

Practical Printers, we are thus enabled to

furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satis-

faction and to accept

LOW PRICES!

THE ATTENTION

OF

Business Men, Teachers, Commit-

tees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment,

Orders from abroad will receive

prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the

time promised.

ROSS & ROSSER.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para